

JPRS 79402

9 November 1981

# Vietnam Report

No. 2320



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

9 November 1981

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2320

## CONTENTS

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

- Wrongdoings in Socialist Property Management Penalized  
(GIAO THONG VAN TAI, 10 Aug 81) ..... 1

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

- Cooperation Between Vietnam and Western Europe Detailed  
(DOAN KET, 3 Oct 81) ..... 4
- Soviet Education Minister on Training Vietnamese Youth  
(V. P. Yelyutin Interview; PRAVDA, 28 Sep 81) ..... 7
- French Aid to Dalat Seed Farm Detailed  
(DOAN KET, 3 Oct 81) ..... 9

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

- Organization and Cadre Work in Lang Son Reviewed  
(Hoang Truong Minh; XAY DUNG DANG, Jun 81) ..... 10
- Quang Ha District Stresses Organization and Cadre Work  
(Huu Thanh; XAY DUNG DANG, Jun 81) ..... 17
- Problems of Training Scientific-Technical Cadres in South  
Discussed  
(Tien Dung; XAY DUNG DANG, Jun 81) ..... 19

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

- Grain Transportation in Mekong Delta To Be Improved  
(Tran Van; GIAO THONG VAN TAI, 10 Aug 81) ..... 22
- Cartoon Shows Collusion Between Train Operators, Contraband  
Dealers  
(GIAO THONG VAN TAI, 10 Aug 81) ..... 26

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Bribes as Factor in Obtaining Out of Country Schooling (LA DONG, 3 Sep 81) .....	27
---	----

CHRONOLOGY

Hanoi's Chronology of Events From 16 May-15 June 1981 (VIETNAM COURIER, Jul 81) .....	28
--	----

WRONGDOINGS IN SOCIALIST PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PENALIZED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Aug 81 p 5

[Article based on a report by the newspaper LANG SON: "Severely Punish Violators of Socialist Property"]

[Text] The Lang Son Automobile Transportation Enterprise is one of the large enterprises in the province; it owns about 200 trucks and buses and employs nearly 450 cadres and manual and office workers. Since its founding, it has contributed to moving goods to promote production and combat activities and has served the traveling needs of the people. However, serious deviations have taken place in the enterprise and caused great losses and damage to the socialist property. To fight and eliminate negative practices, on 25 December 1980, the Provincial People's Court sat to try the following defendants: Luong Oanh, director of the enterprise; Duong Van Hung, deputy director of the enterprise; Cao Xuan Dat, deputy chief of the Transportation and Communications Service; Nong Thi Nhieu, acting head of the Accounting and Finance Office of the enterprise; Dao Ba Ninh, head of the Technical and Materials Office; Luong Thanh Hai, head of the Planning and Operational Office; Ngo Xuan Tuyet, head of the truck unit; Mai Hien, truck driver and Tran Thi Nhan, employee in charge of bus ticket sale.

The criminal acts of the defendants took place under various circumstances:

Enterprise director Luong Oanh failed to fulfill the responsibilities entrusted by the state; he allowed the personnel, vehicles, machines, property and money of the state to suffer losses and damage, the managerial system and principle of the enterprise to sustain sabotage and the contingent of cadres and manual and office workers to degenerate, which resulted in discrediting a socialist state enterprise through the following practices:

--Falsely declaring that the unfulfilled plan norms had been fulfilled, that unsettled accounts had been settled completely and that the 1979 state plan norms had been fulfilled in order to draw a sum of 73,000 dong and award it to cadres and manual and office workers.

--In 1979 and 1980, making 522,966.53 dong by selling 30 automobiles to agencies around the province; instead of depositing this sum in the budget and using it to pay back the borrowed capital to the bank, transferring it to the trust fund of

the enterprise and then withdrawing 39.159 dong to defray festivals and reception parties at a time when cadres and manual and office workers in the collectivized section of the enterprise were living miserably.

--Irresponsibility in allowing vehicles, machines and a number of trailers to be taken away by the Chinese aggressors, in allowing some vehicles newly bought in 1978 to be destroyed after only a few months' use and in allowing a number of vehicles to be hit and overturned by accidents which cause a loss of more than 1 million dong to the state.

--Failing to deposit in the bank the money obtained from the sale of bus tickets and allowing many bus conductors to withhold ticket fares including Tran Thi Nhan, a cashier, to embezzle 8,000 dong.

--Loosely managing and recruiting laborers; using power and the influence of money in educating and using workers; allowing the enterprise to freely and illegally open drivers' recruiting and training courses, to form a contingent of bad workers and to found coteries, which resulted in hampering the implementation of the party policy and state law.

--Taking advantage of south-bound vehicle trips intended for some mission to carry out trading activities to make a profit and allowing the sale at a high price of the gasoline and oil intended for the vehicles' consumption during the trips and also the sale of many goods falling under the state management scope. Luong Oanh and Duong Van Hung issued traveling permits to traders to enable them to accompany the south-bound convoys to carry goods back and forth for commercial purposes. With his managerial knowledge and capabilities, Duong Van Hung, deputy director of the enterprise, misused the director's authority, committed dishonest acts, deliberately infringed all systems and principles and associated with bad elements inside and outside the enterprise to promote his individual interests to the detriment of the state politics and property. As proof, on 29 November 1979, he sent a message to the provincial authorities stating that the 1979 plan norms were overfulfilled though in reality they were not even fulfilled.

Cao Xuan Dat was promoted from the post of head of the Financial Office to that of deputy chief of the Transportation and Communication Service because of his managerial knowledge and specialized capabilities. When a provincial delegation came to inspect the Automobile Transportation Enterprise, he taught tricks to his subordinates, concealed their shortcomings and, on behalf of the Service, assured the delegation that what was inspected by it was true. He condoned and covered up illegal acts and even raised a secret fund at the Service's office to make unprincipled expenditures.

Despite her deficient technical skills and her limited knowledge of principles of expenditures, Nong Thi Nhieu, acting head of the Finance Office of the enterprise, did not try to correctly implement the financial system and principles. During the visit of the provincial inspection delegation, she joined others in opposing the delegation.

Instead of fulfilling their special functions, Luong Thanh Hai, Dao Ba Ninh, Ngo Xuan Tuyet and Mai Hien encroached on the state property and carried out commercial activities to make a profit when on mission in South Vietnam. During the visit of the provincial inspection delegation, Luong Thanh Hai sincerely reported these acts to the delegation and opposed other defendants in order to shed light on the case.

By virtue of the law on penalties for "violations of the socialist property" and other legal documents of the state, the Lang Son Provincial People's Court handed down the following sentences:

1. Duong Xuan Hung, 6 years in prison.
2. Cao Xuan Dat, 4 years in prison.
3. Luong Oanh, 2 years in prison.
4. Nong Thi Nhieu, 1 year in prison.
5. Dao Ba Ninh, 3 years in prison.
6. Tran Thi Nhan, 3 years in prison.
7. Luong Thanh Hai, 2 years of imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence.
8. Ngo Xuan Tuyet, 18 months of imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence.
9. Mai Hien, 18 months of imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence.

At the same time, the Court ordered the culprits to indemnify the state for its losses and to pay fines equivalent to the sums of money earned through illegal activities.

9332

CSO: 4209/25

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### COOPERATION BETWEEN VIETNAM AND WESTERN EUROPE DETAILED

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 3 Oct 81 pp 1,8

[Article: "Cultural and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Vietnam and Western Europe"]

[Text] During the past several years, although relations in a number of spheres have encountered certain difficulties because of the vengeful activities of the U.S. and Beijing, Vietnam has maintained and in some respects developed its cultural and scientific-technical relations with many countries in Western Europe.

#### With France

As regards France, within the framework of the agreement regarding cultural and scientific-technical cooperation, signed 27 July 1977 on the occasion of an official visit by Premier Pham Van Dong, there has been cooperation in many spheres: the studying and teaching of French, medicine, and many scientific sectors, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, and agriculture, as well as such technical sectors as oil, telecommunications, etc. Between the time the agreement was signed to the end of 1980, more than 200 Vietnamese students went to France for on-the-job training, and dozens of French specialists went to Vietnam to teach. That does not include more than 20 study trips Vietnamese specialists.

At the beginning of 1981, the Joint French-Vietnamese Committee on Cultural and Scientific-Technical Cooperation met in Hanoi to draft an exchange program more important than those of previous years, with more than 100 visits by French specialists to Vietnam and about 100 Vietnamese students going to France for on-the-job training, along with a number of delegations to study communications and transportation, electric power, universities, management, etc.

In the medical sector, France has agreed to accept 20 trainees and to send to Vietnam specialists in sanitation, epidemiology, oncology, cardiology, hematology, and ophthalmology. With regard to medicine, we must mention the important contributions of many French mass organizations, such as the French-Vietnamese Friendship Association, People's Aid, the Catholic Committee Against Hunger (C.C.F.D), etc., which have such important build a center for research on infant nutrition, help Vietnam produce glass for medical uses, etc.

The French government has also helped Vietnam set up a French language department at the Hanoi College of Foreign Languages, sent many French teachers to Vietnam,



and received dozens of Vietnamese students to study French and study the teaching of French.

In addition to the cooperation between the two governments, there have also been cooperative agreements between colleges, such as between Paris VII and Hanoi University and between the Marseille Medical College and the Ho Chi Minh City Medical College. Cooperative agreements are now being concluded between the Grenoble Polytechnical Institute (I.N.P.G.) and the Vietnamese polytechnical schools and between Paris Sud-Orsay College and a Vietnamese University and there are good prospects that there will be cooperation between the French C.N.R.S. and the Vietnam Institutes of Science.

It is necessary to stress the very important contributions to Vietnam by the Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee in formulating and implementing cooperative programs.

With the new government, there are even more factors favoring the development of cultural and scientific-technical cooperation between France and Vietnam. The Minister of Science and Technology, J.P. Chevenement, has declared to Ambassador Mai Van Bo that he is prepared to promote scientific-technical cooperation with Vietnam.

#### With Holland

Vietnam and Holland have set up a cooperative program between the universities of Amsterdam, Leyden, Wageningen, and Delft and the University, Polytechnic College, and Agricultural College of Hanoi, the Ha Bac Agricultural College, and Can Tho University covering 10 projects (two agricultural projects, two biology projects, three technical projects, and three physics-chemistry projects). The government of Holland has granted that cooperative program more than 4.5 million florins during the 1978-1981 period. Since 1978 more than 50 Dutch specialists have gone to work in Vietnam, and about the same number of Vietnamese specialists have gone to Holland for on-the-job training.

At present, the two parties are negotiating the 1982-1986 phase of scientific-technical cooperation between Holland and Vietnam. The Dutch organ in charge of cooperation with the NUFFIC college has recommended that the government of Holland spend 12 million florins in phase two.

In the medical and pharmacy sectors, six Dutch colleges are cooperating with Vietnam. In 1977 the government of Holland granted more than 2.5 million florins for that sphere of cooperation. Since the beginning of 1978 more than 50 Vietnamese doctors and pharmacists have gone to Holland for training, and about 10 Dutch professors have gone to Vietnam to teach. In 1981, 10 Vietnamese students went to Holland and four Dutch professors went to Vietnam.

We have just learned that the government of Holland has agreed to grant a significant amount of money to continue such cooperation.

It must be stressed that the contributions in the fields of medicine, science, and technology of such Dutch mass organizations as the Holland-Vietnam Medical Committee and the Scientific-Technical Committee to Aid Vietnam, with their programs to fight malaria, equip a tractor repair shop, equip a film studio, etc.

#### With Belgium

In Belgium, there are now about 40 Vietnamese students studying in engineering schools under scholarships provided by the Belgian government.

Furthermore, by means of a number of nongovernmental organizations, such as the Cooperative Development Fund, Oxfam, etc, the Belgian government has granted money for a number of scientific-technical projects, such as a project to build two soil research stations in the Mekong Delta (10 million Belgian francs), a project to build a center for the training of day-care center teachers in Nha Trang (nearly 8 million Belgian francs), a project to expand a vegetable seedstock research center in Hanoi (about 8 million Belgian francs), etc.

The soil science faculty of the Catholic University of Louvain obtained four 4-year scholarships to train soil research cadres to use the research stations provided by Belgium.

There is also cooperation in social research between the sociology faculty of Louvain University and the Vietnam Social Science Commission.

It has been learned that the Belgian-Vietnamese Association is forming a Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation with Vietnam in order to further cooperation.

The resolution regarding the scientific-technical policy approved by the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party, approved on 20 April 1981, advocated the strengthening of international scientific-technical cooperation and regarded that cooperation as being "a very important component of the state's scientific-technical policy." It is certain that that cooperation will increasingly develop.

5616

CSO: 4209/36

SOVIET EDUCATION MINISTER ON TRAINING VIETNAMESE YOUTH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 81 p 4

[Interview with V.P. Yelyutin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR: "Forge of Personnel"]

[Text] The first group of Vietnamese young people arrived in the Soviet Union for training 30 years ago. V.P. Yelyutin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR, talked with our correspondent about the development of cooperation between the two countries in the training of national personnel for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

[Question] What kind of specialists is our higher school training for fraternal Vietnam and how has interaction in this sphere developed in the past three decades?

[Answer] The first group of Vietnamese citizens was enrolled in the summer of 1951 for training in Moscow institutes—Steel and Alloys, Finance, Chemical Engineering, Medical and Engineering Construction—and also in the Machine Tool and Tool Tekhnikum. It consisted of 21 persons. Whereas for the 1981-1982 academic year, which has just begun, our VUZ's have accepted for training 1,027 Vietnamese, including 694 undergraduates, 99 graduate students and 209 trainees. The total contingent of young people from Vietnam being trained in our ministry's system is over 4,600. They are attending lectures and practical classes in 150 educational institutions of 33 Soviet cities. Such are the dynamics of the development of our relations in the field of the training of personnel for Vietnam.

Some 14,710 Vietnamese specialists have graduated in the past 30 years from the educational institutions of our ministry alone, not counting the educational institutions of the USSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education system and a number of other ministries and organizations. Soviet VUZ's and scientific research institutes have trained for Vietnam over 2,000 candidates and approximately 40 doctors of sciences. The graduates of Soviet educational institutions are now playing an important part in the economy, education and culture of socialist Vietnam. These include ministers and enterprise leaders, prominent scientists, lecturers and educationists. Of the 700 lecturers of Hanoi University, for example, 268 acquired higher education in the USSR, and of the 200 candidates and doctors of sciences of this head higher educational institution of Vietnam, 114 are graduates of the Soviet higher school. There is also a similar picture in the Hanoi

Polytechnical Institute, where of the 217 candidates and doctors of sciences leading the academic process, 118 defended their theses in our country. Incidentally, the Hanoi Polytechnical and also the Hanoi Agricultural Institutes were created with our country's assistance.

[Question] It is well known that Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is deepening with every passing year. With what new forms has it been enriched in the sphere of the education and training of personnel?

[Answer] Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation has acquired new facets in our field also. Direct ties between the higher educational institutions of the USSR and Vietnam are strengthening and developing. Soviet lecturers are working in Vietnam. The specialists of our two countries are uniting their efforts in the joint development of problems of the communist education of the student body and an improvement in the teaching of the social sciences. The plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam for 1981-1985 provides for the close interaction of 24 Soviet educational institutions and the Scientific Research Institute of Problems of the Higher School with 22 Vietnamese educational institutions and the Scientific Research Institute of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

We are doing a good deal to create a system for improving the qualifications of specialists of the national economy and lecturers, including the graduates of Soviet educational institutions. We are either accepting them here in our country or our scientists and national economy specialists travel to Vietnam, where they give them special attention. The Agreement on Cooperation in the Training and Improvement of Vietnamese Executive Personnel and Specialists in the Economic Management Sphere in 1981-1985 recently took effect.

[Question] What are the prospects of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the training of national personnel for Vietnam?

[Answer] The Soviet higher school is continuing to train personnel for fraternal Vietnam. As before, we are paying great attention to the quality of the instruction. In the process of the training of Vietnamese specialists the VUZ's take into consideration the specific features of the conditions under which they will have to work.

The professors and lecturers of our VUZ's note the great diligence of the Vietnamese students studying here and their concern to acquire firm and profound knowledge. Over 80 percent of the students, according to the results of the last academic year, have only good and excellent marks, and 32 percent of them are outstanding. One out of every four Vietnamese graduates receives a diploma with distinction. The great deal of work on training and educating Vietnamese students is appreciated highly by their homeland. Government awards of Vietnam have been conferred on 10 of our Institutes.

I would like to say in conclusion that we and our Vietnamese colleagues participated together in joint measures in the sphere of the higher education of the socialist community countries and the work of international organizations.

8850

CSO: 1407/4

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### FRENCH AID TO DALAT SEED FARM DETAILED

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 3 Oct 81 p 7

[Article: "Some Economic-Technical Details"]

[Text] The seedstock station is 50 hectares in size and is located in a reclaimed hill area near Da Thien Lake, a scenic area northwest of Dalat. Thirty hectares are set aside for seed production.

The primary function of the seedstock station is to produce Class-1 seeds, especially horse radish and mustard green seeds, in order to supply them to the markets in the province and a number of green belts around the cities and industrial zones, then advance to supplying seeds to the entire nation. At the same time, it also has the function of providing technical guidance in the production of Class-2 seedstock on an area of about 200 hectares (contracted with peasants). Eventually, the station will produce a number of other seeds, depending on the requirements of the market.

According to the terms of a project agreed to by the two parties, the People's Committee of Lam Dong Province will invest 2 million dong in capital construction (developing fields, building a system to bring water to the fields, building work buildings, warehouses, electrical transmission lines, etc.). Those projects are expected to begin operations in 1983, and by the end of that year will be fully operational.

The Vietnamese Scientific-Technical Federation in France will use money contributed in France to provide the seedstock station with electrical equipment, a drainage system, a refrigerated room, machinery and agricultural equipment, etc. It is estimated that those items, which will strengthen the seedstock station with regard to science and technology, added to the operating budget until 1985 (replacement parts, insecticides, periodicals, etc.), will be 844,000 francs in terms of 1981 money.

5616  
CSO: 4209/36



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### ORGANIZATION AND CADRE WORK IN LANG SON REVIEWED

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [Party Building] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 1-5

[Article by Hoang Truong Minh: "Reviewing Some Tasks Regarding the Organization and Cadre Work in Lang Son"]

[Excerpt] Lang Son is a province with many ethnic groups. The Nung and Tay ethnic groups account for more than 80 percent of the population and the Vietnamese for about 15 percent, mostly in the towns and cities. The rest are Dao and Meo, who live in the high-altitude area. That characteristic has gradually been manifested in the party-building work and in the development of the corps of local cadres. The corps of cadres has been built up in the revolutionary movement of the masses of the ethnic groups. That successful lesson has been learned from the period of the August General Uprising to the recent opposition to the Chinese expansionists.

The core cadres there are people who are representative of each ethnic group and are a part of the lives of their people. During each historical phase and turning point of the revolution, the corps of cadres has been steeled and sorted out. Many cadres have maintained noble revolutionary qualities, are capable of fulfilling their missions, and are respected by the ethnic peoples. However, there are also a considerable number of cadres whose will to fight has weakened and who have committed deficiencies and mistakes in implementing the lines and policies of the party. Because of old age and infirmity, or because of limited ability, some cadres are incapable of taking on the new, increasingly difficult missions. At the base level, during the recent period, in addition to the strengthening of the party organizations the corps of core cadres has been improved to an important degree. We believe that the replacement of those core cadres is normal and necessary. Some places have replaced as many as 30 percent, and one place has replaced them all. Of those cadres, some have been rationally realigned other work and others have been transferred elsewhere. Being that, some people have made incorrect evaluations, and some are even suspicious of the quality of ethnic group cadres. In fact, the cadres who have been replaced are ethnic group cadres who have grown up in the locality. In 20 border villages, after the changes were made the core cadres are, generally speaking, stronger than before. Many villages which had been weak and deficient have made rapid progress, in accordance with the developmental laws of the movement.

The development of the corps of cadres is based on solidarity among the ethnic groups, among the cadres of each ethnic group. The assignment and use of cadres is depends

on the missions of the sector, locality, or unit and is based on standards. However, there must also be rational structures, especially in areas in which many ethnic groups live side-by-side, and in the party committees and leadership organs. After many years of endeavor, Lang Son has been able to build a corps of leadership and management cadres who are members of local ethnic groups, in ratios that correspond to the number of people in each ethnic group. In the past, there were not many ethnic group cadres in the sectors and echelons. But there has been rapid progress, and more and more ethnic group cadres have replaced Vietnamese cadres, including key leadership cadres. At present, Vietnamese cadres account for only 16 percent of the district committee members and 14.6 percent of the provincial committee members. The rest are ethnic group cadres, especially Tay and Nung. Nearly all of the secretaries of the provincial and district party committees are ethnic group cadres. Of 127 heads and deputies of provincial departments, sectors, and mass associations, 82 percent are members of ethnic groups. That wholesome, correct development has increasingly fulfilled the requirements of the masses and the local political missions. A number of Vietnamese cadres have gradually transferred to the lowlands.

Although the ratio of Dao and Nung cadres is not yet equal to that of the Tay cadres, but it has greatly increased. Some 24 percent of the members of the provincial party committee are Nung cadres, and 58 percent are Tay cadres. In the standing committee of the provincial party committee, there are equal numbers (36 percent) of cadres from the two ethnic groups. In the district party committees, in the past there were few cadres of the Nung ethnic group, but now they account for 26 percent of the members. That is a manifestation of the spirit of endeavor to advance of Nung ethnic group cadres. We have good experiences in the elementary and advanced training of ethnic group cadres. There are also difficulties created by the characteristics of the mountain region, but the efforts to continue to gradually increase the ratio of Nung and Dao cadres in the province's corps of cadres is one of the directions of Lang Son's organization and cadre work, especially in the areas with many Nung and Dao people.

The revolutionary missions in each phase demand the all-round development of both the corps of cadres and the individual cadres. As regards the corps of cadres, we must continually raise its level of revolutionary consciousness and combat ideals, and must also make great efforts to enrich its knowledge and operational ability. Only thereby can the cadres truly have authority when they have positions. Our entire party organization is going all-out to resolve that urgent problem.

Over a period of many years the corps of leadership and management cadres in Lang Son have advanced relatively rapidly culturally, politically, and with regard to technology and economic management. More than 500 college-educated Tay cadres, along with thousands of mid-level cadres of the various types, have created a new quality for the corps of local cadres. If in the past nearly all of the echelons and sectors were political cadres, now many technical and economic cadres have become leadership and management cadres. Nearly 30 percent of the members of the provincial party committee, 26 percent of the members of the standing committees of the districts, and 39 percent of the heads and deputies of services, departments, and sectors at the provincial level are college-educated and include two Ph.D.'s. If mid-level cadres were included, those ratios would be even higher.

The development of such a corps of cadres represents a great effort on the part of a mountain-region province. However, in cognizance as well as in implementation matters, the various echelons are also still beset with many deficiencies. A considerable number of places are still conservative in their thinking, fear difficulties, do not yet fully and positively apply the measures regarding the elementary and advanced training stipulated by the resolutions of the provincial party committee, and do not yet pay attention to developing the latent capabilities of the ethnic group cadres. Many ethnic-group cadres do not fully realize their responsibility toward their people, and lack a spirit of advancing to fulfill the new requirements. According to Resolution No 32 of the Political Bureau, the elementary and advanced training of ethnic-group cadres is a very important local mission. Being self-satisfied or slowing down are major deficiencies. The sectors and echelons are responsible for discovering talented ethnic-group people in the general schools, and for selecting them for training in colleges so that they can return to serve in the locality, while also creating conditions for the cadres filling positions to study and train with regard to the various aspects. They must stress the ethnic-group cadres' knowledge of economic management and create uniformity of quality among them.

During the past several years the perfection of organization and assignment of cadres in Laos has been positively implemented and has attained good results.

When Laos was merged with Cao Bang to form Cao Lang Province, the cadres were assigned. Most of the cadres were assigned in accordance with the organizational system of the new province. Some were sent to bolster the districts and cities. A small number were transferred by the Central Committee or were assigned to work in the lowlands. During that period, the party organization stressed education regarding the missions of building socialism and defending the homeland, in the spirit of the Fourth Party Congress, in order to improve the quality of and perfect the corps of cadres. Only thereby could the positive aspects of the province's corps of cadres be developed. The missions of opposing the Chinese troops who encroached upon and invaded our country, resolving the so-called "Chinese residents" crisis, relieving Friendship Pass, building a border fence, organizing production, stabilizing the people's living conditions, etc., were fulfilled relatively well. But there have also arisen a number of negative manifestations which must be overcome.

In accordance with the requirements of the new situation, at the beginning of 1979 the Central Committee decided to separate Cao Lang Province into two provinces. The party committee and people's committee of the province were designated by the Central Committee to temporarily lead and manage the local activities. At that time, Laos was experiencing a serious shortage of cadres, especially leadership cadres in the provincial sectors and echelons. There were cadres heading only 19 of the 57 sectors, most of which were headed by deputies. Some sectors had neither a head nor a deputy. Commerce, the sector with the most sectors, at that time had only one cadre. During that time fighting the enemy while organizing production, defending the masses, perfecting organization, and assigning cadres was the central mission of the party organization.

With the existing cadres, and cadres sent by the Central Committee, many sectors, especially the economic sectors, were gradually strengthened. A number of cadres



were appointed to the key leadership positions and operated in accordance with their functions, thus assuring the system of guidance from the provincial level down to the local level.

After the Chinese aggressor forces were defeated, the problems of the organization and cadre work in Lang Son were posed and resolved, with a system which extended from the provincial level to the district and base levels and was appropriate to the new missions. The requirement that was posed was to enable the organizations to have streamlined apparatus and activities that were effective and appropriate to the mountain region. After reviewing a number of sectors, Lang Son was able to eliminate six sectors directly under the province and 10 bureaus and departments, and rationally reassigned a number of cadres and personnel.

Reassigning the leadership cadres along the lines of improving quality was also an urgent requirement with many advantages, especially after the victorious conclusion of the fight against the Chinese aggressors. The new challenges have provided a basis on which to observe and evaluate cadres.

At the provincial and district echelons, the leadership organs have been strengthened by means of party organization congresses and democratic elections. In 1989 and 1980, the provinces and the districts and cities held congresses and elected new party committee members. That was a step forward in the organization and cadre work. Some 58 percent of the members of the provincial party committee and nearly 50 percent of the members of the district and city party committees are newly elected, and many comrades who are now serving as deputies of the departments and sectors are capable of replacing the heads when necessary. Except for two districts, the secretaries of the district and provincial party committees are members of the districts party committee, and two are members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee. At the district level, the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the standing committees of the standing committees and the heads of the organization, control, and propaganda-training departments have been changed.

The sectors and mass organizations at the provincial level have been strengthened along the lines of improving their quality so that they can be appropriate to the new situation in Lang Son. The strengthening of organization is related to the assignment of cadres. We have applied that policy appropriately, with full consideration for cadres, including those who participated in the revolution before and after the August General Uprising in 1945 and those who have committed mistakes. In that spirit, in 1979 and 1980 nearly 100 comrades were allowed to retire. At the same time, we promoted 150 cadres, some of whom are sector heads, and strengthened the internal affairs and economic sectors, the departments, and the mass organizations. At first, we boldly promoted and assigned cadres. In many instances it was not necessary to promote them in order. For example, during their first term as members of the provincial party committee the deputy head of the agricultural service, the deputy head of the bureau of the provincial party committee, etc., were elected to the standing committee. Some district party committee members were elected to serve as deputy secretaries of the district party committees. Many heads or deputies of the bureaus of provincial and district sectors have also been promoted in that positive manner.

In general, the Lang Son party organization has done a relatively good job of implementing Directive No 55 of the Secretariat, and directives No 72 and No 83. The slogan "some are promoted, some are demoted," and the bold and resolute promotion of fully qualified cadres, have begun to be implemented very consciously. That further affirms that the viewpoints and lines regarding the cadre work presented in the recent resolutions of the Party Central Committee are entirely correct.

In Lang Son there are also many sectors which are not sufficiently strong, and the assignment of cadres does not correspond to the missions. In some instances the assignments are not good because the application of standards is not strict and cadre management is not solid. Many party committee echelons pay attention to disciplining leadership cadres who have committed mistakes, but are slow in doing so. They boldly promote good cadres, but not uniformly. Positive thoughts are being developed, but there are still many manifestations of conservatism and sluggishness in the organization and cadre work.

In implementing Resolution No 32 of the Political Bureau, the Lang Son party organization is resolving many major problems. At present, we are studying and deciding upon an organizational structure that is appropriate to the characteristics of the mountain region. The Economic-Planning-Agricultural Department will be divided into two departments: Economics-Planning and Agriculture. We may dissolve the Collective Peasants' Council and transfer its functions to the Agriculture Department; dissolve the Eastern Medicine Council of the Provincial People's Committee and set up an Eastern Medicine Bureau of the Public Health, Physical Education and Sports Service; transfer the functions of the Customs Branch to the Market Management Department of the Commercial Service; set up a Vocational Education Bureau directly under the Provincial People's Committee, etc. The organizational apparatus of the sectors at the district echelon will be set up in the spirit of the resolutions of the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers.

Between now and the end of 1981 we will go all-out to appoint heads for more than 10 sectors which do not yet have them, which only have acting heads, or which have heads who need to be replaced. We will appoint deputies for nearly 10 sectors which do not have any, and for 20 sectors which have only one deputy. The province as a whole needs 45 branch heads and deputies in order to meet the necessary requirements. We will increase the number of leadership and management cadres who are college-educated from the present 40 percent of sector heads and 46 percent of the sector deputies to about 50 to 60 percent. At the same time, we will resolutely reassign cadres who cannot do their jobs. The important sectors to be strengthened so that they will be able to do their work include the communications and transportation, commercial, foreign trade, grain, water conservancy, public health-physical education-sports, and culture-information sectors. Both the province and the districts will implement the slogans "some come and some go" and "some are promoted and some are demoted," on the occasion of holding party congresses at the various echelons. Drafts regarding the functions, responsibilities, and working methods of the provincial party committee, the standing committee, the people's committee, and the provincial-level sectors are being discussed and will be completed in the third quarter of 1981. Plans regarding the leadership and management cadres will be drafted in the sectors, at both the upper and lower echelons.

In order to fulfill these tasks, the province has set up a department to strengthen organization. In addition to the strengthening and good utilization of the staff departments we have paid attention to strengthening the system of organizational organs of the echelons and sectors, overcoming the weaknesses and deficiencies, and ensuring sufficient strength to fulfill the increasingly greater requirements.

Attention is being paid to improving the revolutionary quality of, and purifying, the corps of cadres. That is a very complicated problem, so we must carry it out on both a regular basis and a concentrated basis, according to the requirements of strengthening organization.

During the resistance wars against France, the U.S., and the Chinese expansionists, Lang Son's corps of cadres has manifested basic good points, especially loyalty, bravery, belief in the revolution, ability to distinguish between friend and foe, etc. However, there are also a small number of cadres who have degenerated politically, are wavering and suspicious, and even serve as lackeys of the enemy.

The reactionaries within the Chinese ruling circles have taken advantage of the natural conditions and the friendship between the two peoples to carry out their nefarious plot to attack the Vietnamese revolution, and have sought ways to have their lackeys join the ranks of our cadres, while also seducing and persuading some opportunists to follow them. Bad elements in the guise of cadres who serve as lackeys of the enemy, and reactionary political groups set up by the enemy which operate surreptitiously in the border area, etc., have been discovered and appropriately punished.

The class struggle between us and the enemy is continuing. The enemy is not yet willing to abandon their plot. But the truth of the Vietnamese revolution will triumph. The objectives of the building up of the corps of local cadres will be attained. Recently, good results have been attained in purifying the ranks of the cadres and party members in Lang Son, and much good experience has been gained. These lessons of being vigilant and resolute while advancing step by step, from top to bottom, on the basis of ethnic group solidarity and solidarity among the cadres.

The quality of cadres is a broad concept. Along with purifying the corps of cadres politically and making it strong ideologically, the Lang Son party organization pays attention to improving the quality and qualifications of cadres and party members. In the course of the struggle against negative manifestations in society, the party organization has opposed the negative manifestations in the party and in the ranks of the cadres. That campaign has been carried out strongly during the past several years. Many cadres with positions of authority who have committed mistakes have been dealt with by the party organizations. Some have been brought to trial. The implementation of directives No 72 and No 83 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee has helped the party committee echelons understand the cadre situation and has facilitated their rearrangement of the leadership cadres. Endeavoring to complete the issuing of party membership cards in 1981 and the good implementation of the campaign to oppose negativism are the struggle goals of the Lang Son party organization and also allow us to comprehensively manage the corps of cadres.

In 1967, nearly 30 cadres in positions of authority who committed serious mistakes were disciplined, and some were prosecuted. The disciplining of cadres who committed mistakes was carried out in correct accordance with the party's guidelines. Mistakes regarding responsibilities, the submission of false reports, the violation of socialist property, the illegal use of state materials to build private houses, etc., were severely criticized and strictly punished. In many instances, involving dozens of leadership cadres at the various echelons, party membership cards were withdrawn. The Lang Son party organization has never been as effective in counteracting negative manifestations as it was last year. Therefore, we know that opposing negativism is a practical measure in developing the corps of cadres. Thus the local political missions were fulfilled well and the confidence of the masses in the party organization was bolstered. The results that were attained are worthy of enthusiasm, have inspired the leaders, and have encouraged the workers to endeavor to advance. However, we must continue to overcome the weaknesses, combine "opposition" with "construction," and guide the concentrated, definitive performance of each task.

Creating a system of responsibility and a system of economic management, and gradually reducing and eventually eliminating the administrative-supply system, while also continuing to uncover, confirm, reach conclusions about, and discipline cadres who commit mistakes are two important aspects of the cadre work. If leadership cadres are appointed in a manner contrary to the above contents, the results will be greatly limited. That has always been a difficult problem. If the collective leadership role is regarded lightly, even if individuals operate positively they cannot do a good job. The party organizations must develop their role of leading the struggle against negativism and criticism, creating party members who are also leadership cadres, etc.

The above are not all of the contents of the organization and cadre work, but they are major matters that have begun to be implemented in Lang Son. On the basis of our actual experiences, and with the desire of doing a better job of developing the corps of cadres, we will endeavor to implement Resolution No 32 of the Political Bureau in a comprehensive, concentrated manner, with leadership and more careful calculations.

561H

CX: 2202/21



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### QUANG HA DISTRICT STRESSES ORGANIZATION AND CADRE WORK

Ha Noi XAY DUNG DANG [Party Building] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 p 6

[Article by Huu Thanh: "The Quang Ha District Party Committee Concerns Itself with the Organization and Cadre Work"]

[Excerpt] Quang Ha is a large district in the border area in the eastern part of Quang Nam Province. Prior to 1978, it had a population of more than 83,000, 70 percent of whom were Chinese who had lived there for generations. In the entire district there were only four villages with large Vietnamese populations, and one village with a large Dao population. In 18 villages, Chinese were in the majority. In some villages, such as Duong Hoa and Quang Chinh, all the residents were Chinese. After 1972 the Beijing expansionists sought all ways to use the Chinese there to oppose the revolutionary movement in Quang Ha. During 1978 and 1979 they created a crisis during which large numbers of Chinese returned to China. In a 15-month period (April 1978 to July 1979), 95 percent of the Chinese there fled.

That criminal act caused many difficulties for Quang Ha and upset all activities -- political, economic, social life, etc. With regard to the organization and cadre work, the locality also experienced considerable difficulties. Fifteen agricultural cooperatives, three agricultural-forestry cooperatives, and 10 small industry and handicraft cooperatives were completely broken up. More than 80 percent of the agricultural workers were lost, and thousands of cadres, party members, workers, and professional personnel left their jobs and took their families to China, including more than 300 party members and hundreds of key leadership cadres from the district level to the base level. In some villages, all Chinese party member left. That has caused many organizations, especially at the base level, to no longer be capable of operating. The system of schools and mass organizations at the base level was nearly paralyzed. Twelve of the 18 villages with large Chinese populations became practically "depopulated" zones. Thousands of hectares of fields and orchards no longer had people to produce and harvest. Hundreds of water buffaloes and oxen had no one to care for them. There was no one to keep up the system of granaries, drying patios, irrigation dams, etc., so it gradually deteriorated.

That represented a fierce challenge for the party organization and people of Quang Ha District. In view of that situation, Quang Ha's most urgent task was to rapidly supplement the labor forces, while also being concerned with bolstering and perfecting organization and the corps of cadres from the district level down to the

base level. That is the central mission, the key link, and has a very decisive significance. Therefore, without organization and cadres there can be nothing.

With the assistance of the Central Committee and continuous guidance of the Quang Ninh provincial party committee, after 2 years (1979-1980) of urgent, positive efforts the party organization and people of Quang Ha have attained a number of encouraging results. In comparison to 1978 and 1979, the political and social situation there has undergone basic changes. Quang Ha has purified itself politically and is advancing to developing itself into a steel fortress in the border area. Definite progress has been made with regard to production, cooperativization, living conditions, etc. It may be said that that is a result of the organization and cadre work of the Quang Ha party organization.

5616

CSO: 4217/21

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PROBLEMS OF TRAINING SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CADRES IN SOUTH DISCUSSED

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [Party Building] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 13-14

[Article by Tien Dung: "Some Thoughts on Training Scientific-Technical Cadres in the South"]

[Excerpt] As of 1980, our country had 263,000 college-educated cadres and 527,000 cadres with vocational middle school educations. They accounted for 10.21 percent and 20.42 percent, respectively, of the total number of technical workers. That corps of cadres is relatively large and represents all necessary sectors and trades (230 in all). But it is distributed unevenly among the provinces and echelons: 48 percent are managed by the central level; 45 percent work in the provincial-level services and sectors and only 7 percent work at the district level; 26 percent are in Hanoi (including the central organs in Hanoi; and 13 percent are in Ho Chi Minh City. The provinces and districts in distant places such as the Central Highlands, the Mekong Delta, etc., have no or very few college-educated cadres in the forestry, industrial, construction, commercial, communications, posts and telecommunications, and other sectors.

The existing corps of scientific-technical cadres in the south includes a very small number trained by the U.S. and its puppets, but most have been transferred from the north. For example, 100 percent of the management cadres of the colleges and specialized schools are people who were trained in the north or in the socialist countries. Nearly 8,000 leadership and guidance cadres of the general education sector, hundreds of college instructors, and tens of thousands of general school teachers have also been sent from the north. The Mekong Delta, the number-one producer of rice, is in great need of scientific-technical cadres specializing in irrigation. The Saigon puppet regime left behind only 20 engineers and 50 cadres with vocational middle school cadres who specialized in irrigation. During that period, the north trained 3,000 engineers and 5,000 vocational middle school cadres in that sector. The Ministry of Water Conservancy has sent a number of them from the north to supplement the south, but it has not yet been able to fulfill the need. Many economic management cadres, scientific-technical cadres who specialize in agriculture, heavy industry, etc., have also been sent to the south. In general, they have done a good job and many of them have matured, but they don't want to work for a long time in the south. A considerable number of cadres have changed their occupations in order to be able to return to work in the municipalities and cities. For example, teachers and agricultural technical cadres return to work in

commerce, and a person who had been a forestry engineer for many years returned to work in the office of the municipal party committee! A considerable number of doctors who have come from the north work in the provincial services and hospitals, and are seldom willing to work in distant districts. Furthermore, the transfer of many cadres -- all at one time -- from the north to the south has created an imbalance and has affected completeness in the deployment and use of cadres.

From a nationwide point of view, there is no shortage of college-level and vocational middle school-level scientific-technical cadres. But there is a great shortage in the southern provinces, especially in the specialized cultivation areas. In the education sector, if the norm regarding teachers set forth in Directive No 293 of the Premier were correctly fulfilled, the number of students entering the higher normal schools would have to double, and those entering normal colleges would have to triple. In order to attain the norm of 10 doctors per 10,000 people by the year 2000 (there are now 3 doctors per 10,000 people, while in the other socialist countries there are 17 to 30 doctors per 10,000 people), the annual rate at which medical cadres are trained would have to double. In order to assure that a cooperative or a production collective has four college-educated cadres, tens of thousands of people must be added in the south. Generally speaking, there is a greater shortage of cadres who are middle school or higher school graduates than of college-educated cadres, and there is a greater shortage of economic management cadres than scientific-technical cadres. According to initial calculations, in the Central Highland provinces nearly 2,000 college-educated economic management cadres must be added in the next few years. With regard to management cadres, an urgent requirement is to immediately train agricultural economic management cadres (including agricultural, forestry, and marine products cadres), commercial cadres, and cadres in a number of industrial sectors.

During recent years, the localities, colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools in the south have taken positive steps to promote the academic education of cadres, and have selected cadres to study at stations and in on-the-job classes and schools in the province. College preparatory classes and schools have been opened in Nha Trang and Tien Giang, in order to provide supplementary education for the cadres, troops, and children of war dead and families with merit toward the revolution. Gia Lai-Comp Tum, Binh Tri Thien, and Minh Hai provinces, Ho Chi Minh City, etc., at an early date opened on-the-job schools and classes for the elementary and advanced training of management cadres. However, there have been few results and quality is still low.

Furthermore, there are irrational aspects in our student recruitment. Every year the colleges and vocational middle schools select students by means of nationwide examinations. The results have been that most of the students in the cities score enough points to be admitted, but very few of the students in the mountain region provinces and in rural areas, especially in the Mekong Delta, are admitted. For example, in 1979 Ho Chi Minh City University selected 271 students from the southern provinces, while 490 students were selected in the city. In 1980 there were 236 people in the provinces who had sufficiently high scores, while there were 572 in Ho Chi Minh City. Sixty percent of the students admitted into the 1980-1984 class of the Agricultural College were city people. Of the students with sufficiently high scores to be admitted to the Technical Normal College in 1980, 50 percent were from Ho Chi Minh City and only 8 or 9 percent were from the Mekong Delta.



provinces. There was only one person from Minh Hai and An Giang provinces, and there was none from Dac Lac. Ben Tre selected 47 people, but only two were admitted. Every year, students from the Central Highlands and Mekong Delta provinces who are qualified for admission to the Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnical College account for no more than 30 of the 300 qualified people.

We do not yet have a policy to encourage, or have a serious attitude toward, graduates who are assigned to difficult places or to places far from the cities. Recently, about 10 percent of the graduates of the Ho Chi Minh City Normal College, and many students of the other schools, were unwilling to accept assignments in distant provinces.

An important deficiency is that the provinces do not yet have cadre plans with regard to the scientific-technical sectors, or have not accurately forecasted the need for such cadres. They have not cooperated closely with the colleges and vocational schools in organizing the elementary and advanced training of cadres for their localities. Many provinces still regard lightly the training of scientific-technical and management cadres.

5016  
C20: 4209/12

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### GRAIN TRANSPORTATION IN MEKONG DELTA TO BE IMPROVED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Aug 81 pp 4, 5

[Article by Tran Van: "Joint Efforts to Unravel Difficulties"]

[Text] The Mekong Delta is an area of prime importance to agricultural development in our country. In 1980, a rather abundant 10th-month crop was reaped in the Mekong Delta after 5 years of endeavor to open new lands, to reclaim fallow ones, to carry out water conservancy and to initially build new production relationships. Grain mobilization was accelerated resulting in a large volume of grains collected. In January 1981, the amount of mobilized grains came to 500,000 tons-- a fivefold increase over that in the same period in 1980. Paddy was not only crammed into warehouses but also left in the open in heaps which could not be removed in time though convoys of sampans continued to carry paddy everyday to concentration points. The need to take precautions against this situation had been considered but adequate preparations could not be made because of difficulties inherent in the overall economy. Despite a scarcity of material and technical bases, the communications and transportation sector undertook to move a large volume of grains in a short period of time. At the beginning of the year, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation decided to muster railroad cars and vessels including 10,000-tonnage liners to carry grains to North Vietnam. This policy was criticized by some people who termed it "uneconomical." But this course of action was deemed necessary by persons who were then present in the Mekong Delta and who saw with their own eyes the high heaps of paddy left out in the open to endure the effects of night dew and daytime sunshine and also by those who were aware of the situation of the collectivized peasants in the provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh and so on: These peasants had endured severe natural calamities in 1980 and were strenuously struggling during the pre-harvest period and concentrating efforts on cultivating the winter-spring crop. Grain transportation was usually a one-way traffic affair; if cargo was handled slowly, transportation means had to wait a long time at both terminals; moreover, contract provisions for penalties for keeping transportation means waiting were not applied. All that might be considered to be an "uneconomical" action from the point of view of pure business. After realizing the urgency of grain transportation and its influence on the nationwide distribution and circulation of grains, transportation units made great efforts and sacrificed the local interests of their own sector to promote the common benefit.

As a result of the endeavor to simultaneously work and draw experiences and to gradually overcome irrationalities in the transportation organization, since February 1981 a new transportation method has been applied which fixes grain regrouping places in each province or group of provinces, which indicates grain transfer spots for rice mills and for Ho Chi Minh City and the eastern Nam Bo provinces and which thus creates bases for sending grains to the north. Dredgers of Dinh An were gathered to deepen the Hau River bottom to enable ships with a loading capacity of 3,000 to 5,000 tons to come to Tra Noc Port to load the cargo. In the near future, the Hau River current will accommodate 10,000-tonnage ships which will come to take up the cargo and will carry it directly to the northern ports without going through the Saigon Port.

Numerous difficulties have been experienced in cargo handling because the stevedoring forces are still weak, with a low professional standard, a shortage of equipment and the small scale of piers. These shortcomings have been overcome in many localities by deploying "soft" ports, expanding stevedoring points and employing the assault youth forces and army units to handle the cargo. A number of stevedores have been sent from Ho Chi Minh City to localities to provide assistance. These efforts have brought about a new change in grain transportation. Though the result has not met the planned requirements, the volume of grains transported in the first 6 months of this year has increased 20 times compared with the first 6 months of 1980.

However, grain transportation is still faced with many difficulties the solution of which requires the efforts of many sectors and the close guidance of the responsible state organs. The first question is weighing, measuring and counting. Since modern weighing equipment is still unavailable, it is necessary to rapidly fabricate simple weighing means capable of weighing a large quantity with a relative accuracy. At the river-transportation protection conference held in Ho Chi Minh City in May 1981, there were many suggestions to manufacture wooden cans of different sizes to measure paddy. Though not quite accurate, measuring by means of these wooden cans would not involve so great discrepancies as those produced by certain types of weighing scales now in use. These suggestions deserve consideration by the various localities. Scale producing enterprises must be supplied with standard materials which are less prone to distortion when put into use. High precision must be ensured when casting steel weights so that it will not be necessary to adjust them later on by boring a hole and filling it with lead. (In a reportage on weighing and measuring devices, the magazine KHOA HOC KY THUAT [Science and Technology] in Ho Chi Minh City has revealed the inaccuracy of many scales which have been passed by the inspection section of the factory and put in the finished product warehouse for delivery to customers.)

The quality of grains depends not only on preservation in the transportation process but also on their quality at the time of delivery by the people and on the way they are preserved in warehouses and on storage fields. Experiences from the recent agricultural season have demonstrated that, on the spur of a massive purchase campaign, many localities tried to achieve a large volume by accepting even wet and bad paddy with the result that the quality of the paddy gathered on the villages' storage fields was already low. On many of these fields, the layer of paddy which sprouted and fermented was one-span thick, which was a great waste and which made it difficult to preserve paddy during transportation.

This year, the joint corporation for the supply of materials to Zone 2 has supplied 900 tons of warehouse frames and 200 tons of roofing iron to the Mekong Delta provinces to build paddy warehouses. Many villages have built temporary warehouses with bamboo and used coconut tree leaves to make their roofs. Nevertheless, it will still be necessary to store paddy in the open during the next agricultural seasons. Therefore, the need to accept only good-quality paddy when purchasing it from peasants is still a decisive factor. Only by doing so can one hold transportation units responsible for paddy preservation during the transportation process.

Another characteristic of the Mekong Delta is the fact that the common means and forces are plentiful while those belonging to the state are weak. The management of the joint state-private enterprises and cooperatives in charge of transportation is still lax. Since many joint state-private units and cooperatives exist in name only while their activities are actually carried out under the form of private business, the various localities have found it very difficult to concentrate means and must, therefore, take administrative measures which do not prove effective, though. In some instances, half of the forces and means belonging to a joint state-private enterprise left for another locality to carry out activities. Because state-operated units did not have enough means to meet transportation requirements, the grain sector in some areas had to directly sign contracts with owners of private means and was subsequently cheated by bad elements who fled after receiving grains. The Minh Hai Grain Service lost 110 tons after hiring 10 ships on contract. Though owning no means, some people used fake documents in asking the subward authorities to recommend them to the Grain Service for transportation purposes, received 10 tons of rice and sold 8.

To strengthen the grain transportation forces and means, it is necessary to repair the existing means and build new ones and, at the same time, to continuously step up the reform of private transportation forces, to proceed with the registration and management of all kinds of means and to intensively manage joint state-private enterprises and cooperatives engaged in transportation and gear their activities toward the execution of the common plan. When the need for transportation arises, economic organs which want to hire private means must contact the communications and transportation sector to avoid cheating by bad elements.

Negative practices are prevalent and serious in the transportation process and at shipping and receiving points. However, the preventive measures taken have not been uniform and stringent; nor have responsibilities been clearly defined. Bad and deviant elements among crewmen, stevedores, employees in charge of inspection, shipping and reception and warehousemen have connived with hooligans and dishonest traders along riversides in stealing grains from the state. Therefore, internal protection and prevention must be considered to be the principal measure while managerial ones must be taken to prevent outside elements from making underhand contact to take grains away. There must be a system to strictly and uniformly regulate shipping, reception, weighing, measuring and counting. Regulations must be issued to protect and preserve grains during transportation, in warehouses and on storage fields. A system of responsibility--economic and legal under specific circumstances--on the part of transportation units, cargo owning organs, security units and so on must be formulated according to the spirit of Directive No 72-TTg of 18 March 1981 of the premier of the government.

With its vast production potential, the Mekong Delta can have a yearly grain output equivalent to half of that of the entire country. In the past years, our state has invested capital in building numerous material and technical bases to develop agriculture such as by supplying draft buffalos and cattle, providing tractors, building water conservancy works and setting up insecticide producing installations, stations, farms and installations to conduct agricultural science and technique research and so forth. But only small investments have been made to build communications and transportation bases. In his speech at the first session of the Seventh National Assembly, Secretary General Le Duan reminded "all economic sectors--especially the industrial one including heavy industry, communications and transportation and capital construction--of the need to promote agricultural development on a priority basis." The execution of the secretary general's directive requires that all sectors exercise socialist cooperation and that the State Planning Commission, in particular, understands the demands of each sector and locality, arranges uniform, proportional and comprehensive investments by various sectors and creates conditions for the communications and transportation sector to grow and catch up with the strong development of this number one important agricultural region of our country. That is the only way to provide a satisfactory long-term solution to the problem of transporting grains in the Mekong Delta.

9332

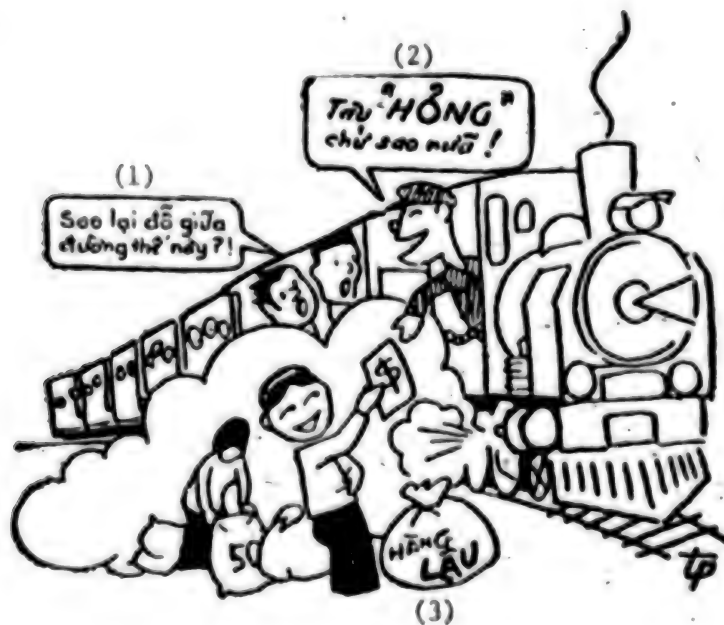
CSO: 4209/25

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

CARTOON SHOWS COLLUSION BETWEEN TRAIN OPERATORS, CONTRABAND DEALERS

Hanoi GIAO THÔNG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]



Key:

1. Why are we stopping between stations?
2. The train "broke down." Why else!
3. Contraband

9332

CSO: 4209/25

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIBES AS FACTOR IN OBTAINING OUT OF COUNTRY SCHOOLING

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 3 Sep 81 p 8

[Text]



Bribes a factor in obtaining out of country schooling

Key:

1. A gift for you
2. Out-of-country schooling
3. The organization

CSO: 4209/53

## CHRONOLOGY

### HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 MAY-15 JUNE 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jul 81 pp 32, 31

[Text]

#### May

17. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to its Chinese counterpart denouncing Chinese armed provocations and intrusion into Vietnam in late April and early May, perpetrating many crimes against the Vietnamese people in the border provinces.

18. Signing at the Vietnam Institute of Sciences of a draft project on the use of artificial satellites aided by the UN Development Programme.

- Ms Psichari, a French citizen and professor of music at the Scola Cantorum, left the whole of her property worth about 500,000 francs to Vietnam. This donation, she stated in her will, is to help develop Vietnam's education and culture, which were seriously impaired by long and unjust wars.

19. An exhibition opens with some 200 paintings and sculptures by over 90 women artists, organized by the Vietnam Association of Fine Arts.

- In a letter to the UN Secretary-General, the Foreign Ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea stress that holding an international conference on Kampuchea as provided for in UN Resolution 35/6 could only yield negative results for peace and stability in the region. The three ministers welcome the UN Secretary-General's efforts in promoting dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries.

- Inauguration in Tra Noc (Hau Giang province) of a tractor-repair factory built with aid from the Republic of Austria.



20. The Vietnam News Agency rejects allegations by the Chinese News Agency *Xinhua* and the Thai paper "Bangkok Post" claiming that "Vietnamese soldiers landed by fishing boats in Thailand's Trat province".

- Prime Minister Pham Van Dong sends a message to the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris, expressing that the Vietnamese people and Government "warmly welcome the convening of the conference" and "totally support the resolute and effective measures to be taken by it".

- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam issues a resolution on science and technology.

21. The Friendship Order of Vietnam is conferred upon the Mongolian Women's Federation.

- The "Voice of the Kampuchean People" Radio of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is admitted as a full member of the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT) meeting in Balaton (Hungary).

22. The Vietnamese pavilion at the Plovdiv International Fair in Bulgaria wins three gold medals and four diplomas.

- Donation of 800 tonnes of rice by the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Vietnam Red Cross to help Vietnam tide over the shortages caused by the typhoons of 1980.

- The Lao Foreign Ministry hands a memorandum to the Chinese chargé d'affaires in Laos protesting against Chinese incursions into Oudomsay province (4 km inside Lao territory).

24. To Lan Phuong, a woman singer of the "Bong Sen" (Lotus) Art Ensemble of Ho Chi Minh City, wins a special prize at the 16th International Light Music Competition "Bratislavská Lyra 81" held in Czechoslovakia.

25. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by General Secretary Le Duan, leaves Hanoi for the 4th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

- An agreement on the provision of material aid by the German Democratic Republic to Vietnam in 1981 is signed in the GDR.

26. Opening of the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

- Signing in New Delhi of an agreement on an Indian Government loan of 100 million rupees to Vietnam for goods import.

28. A delegation of the Vietnam Women's Union, headed by its President Nguyen Thi Dinh, pays a friendship visit to Laos from 23 to 28 May. On this occasion, the Friendship Order and the "For the Cause of Women's Liberation" medal of Vietnam are conferred upon the Lao Patriotic Women's Union.

29. A plan of scientific co-operation between the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and the GDR Academy of Sciences for the 1981-1985 period is signed in Berlin.

- Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, sends a message of greetings to Y. Tsedenbal on the occasion of his re-election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

- A protocol on co-operation for 1981 and a five-year (1981-85) co-operation agreement between the Vietnam News Agency and the Lao News Agency is signed.

## June

1. Inauguration of the "Doan Ket" basic general education school built with AAPSO assistance in the town of Ha Dong (Southwest of Hanoi).

- Prague: Signing of an agreement to open an air line service between Prague and Hanoi.

2. The Government Council issues instructions on price control.

3. Closing of the 5th session of the Vietnam-Laos Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technological Co-operation. Representatives of the two governments and of the two sub-commissions sign a protocol and an agreement for the next five years (1981-1985).

- At the invitation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, a delegation of the Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union of Australia paid a visit to Vietnam from 20 May to 3 June 1981.

- The Socialist Republic of Vietnam decides to accede to the "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" and the "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid".

- The Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union holds a ceremony to receive the first consignment of gifts donated by GDR pioneers to Vietnamese pioneers: 17,000 out of a total of 70,000 uniforms collected between November 1980 and March 1981.

- A joint press communiqué is published on the meeting between Vo Dong Giang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, and his Thai counterpart Arun Panupong, in Rangoon on 3 and 4 June: "Both sides had a frank discussion and expressed their respective views of problems of mutual concern. They considered the meeting as useful to narrow down their differences and agreed to continue the dialogue at a mutually convenient date to be agreed upon by both sides."

- Hanoi: Signing of a trade and payment protocol between Vietnam and Romania.

6. Founding of the Vietnam Association of Apiculturists.

7. The Finnish Government decides to grant emergency aid worth 500,000 Finnish marks to Vietnam through the World Food Programme.

8. SRV Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho signs a decree conferring Labour Orders on 202 units and 11 individuals for their achievements in fulfilling the State plan and other tasks in 1980.

- A delegation of the People's National Bank of Kampuchea, headed by Chan Phin, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Minister, and Director-General of the bank, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

9. At the invitation of the Cuban Government, an economic delegation of the Vietnamese Government, led by Nghiem Xuan Yem, Minister and Vice-President of the Vietnam sub-commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation, leaves Hanoi to pay a visit to Cuba and attend the 5th session of the Vietnam-Cuba Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation.

10. Signing of an agreement on cultural and scientific Co-operation between Vietnam and Poland for 1981-1985.

12. Signing of a plan of co-operation between the Vietnam State Bank and the People's National Bank of Kampuchea for 1981-1982.

13. The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to China demanding "an immediate end to Chinese armed provocations and all other activities causing tension in the border areas between the two countries, and the resumption of the Vietnam-China talks in the shortest possible time."

14. The Fourth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese Countries, held in Phnom Penh on 13 and 14 June, issues a communiqué and a statement proposing new initiatives for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

10 Nov 1981

